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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.)

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

GLOSSOP PRINTERS LIMITED, GLOSSOP & HADFIELD.

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Errata. Glossop Borough M.O.H's Report.

Page 2. Line 1. Neolines should be Neolite.

Page 6. Vaccination per cent should be [illegible] not [illegible]

Page 11. Under Diarrhoea & Enteritis 0.[illegible] should be 0.[illegible]

Page 4. Under Enteric 0. should be 0.0

Page 26. line 1[illegible]. Crest should be greater.

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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GLOSSOP,
MAY, 1926.

To the Minister of Health and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—

In accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health this year's report is a Survey Report and covers the last five years and also previous years; it is therefore much more comprehensive than usual.

The report contains a considerable amount of information, and I sincerely trust it will be carefully read.

It contains some things which are highly satisfactory, on the other hand there are some things of a disturbing character in it.

Regarding the former:—

As compared with 30 years ago the expectation of life in the Borough has increased from 43 3 years to 69.9, a gain on the average of from 26 to 27 years of life; this in itself is an enormous gain, but there is besides the saving in illness and disease associated with it. Again, from a persual of the statistics it will be seen that the infantile mortality 30 years ago was 173, last year it was 45.7, when 13 infants under 1 year old died; if the death rate last year of infants had been at the same rate as 30 years ago 49 would have died instead of 13.

Again the average death rate from Consumption of the Lungs is about 1/3 of what it was 30 years ago, that means that for every one person per thousand who dies in Glossop now 3 died thirty years ago.

There is also notable declines in other diseases, *e.g.*, Enteric and Scarlet Fever and Diarrhœa. The population on a whole then is much healthier than formerly and there is much less serious infectious disease.

Now for the disturbing features; firstly, there is a decline in the birth rate and a decline in the population.

Glossop instead of being about the 4th town in population in the County is now 8th; it has dropped behind.

There are, of course, causes for this, bad trade is one, but there is no doubt that the lowered birth rate is another.

It seems therefore that steps should be taken to try to rehabilitate our Borough to its former position by attracting industries and by developing the Borough as a residential district.

A district that for a period of five years can have an average infant mortality of under 68 undoubtedly must be healthy where reasonable care is taken; besides this the surroundings of Glossop are most beautiful and there are many places around where the business man or workman could live far from the smoke and impure atmosphere of the city.

But there are other disturbing features; there is overcrowding, and overcrowding is no less than it was ten years ago, indeed there is slightly more. There is also the new problem created by the immensely increased motor traffic; the old roads were never constructed for the traffic we have now and nobody can be blamed for what was not forseen,—but undoubtedly steps should be taken at once to at least prevent the dust nuisance which has now become intolerable.

There are other sanitary requirements.

To summarise, the following matters need attention:—

(1) Overcrowding. (2) Dusty Roads.

(3) Unpaved Backyards.

(4) Improved Water Supply at Hadfield.

(5) Further Pail Conversions and the abolition of ashpits.

(6) Improvement of the Isolation Hospital (a sum of money has been set aside for the purpose this year).

(7) More general adoption of the open air habits both in the home, schools, public meeting places and places of amusement.

During the five years a considerable number of sanitary improvements have been carried out:—

(1) The completion of the Sewage Works Extension (1921).

(2) The building of 48 Municipal Houses (1920-1922).

(3) The establishment of 2 Welfare Centres and School Clinics,—for Dental Clinic, Minor Ailments Clinic, Eye Clinic and Tonsil and Adenoids Clinic.

(4) The successful treatment of the Swineshaw water supply for plumbo solvency.

(5) A Pail Conversion Scheme on a large scale.

(6) Abolition of numerous stone drains.

(7) A survey of the water supply and improved supplies in various areas.

(8) Substitution of bins for ashpits on a large scale.

(9) More attention to the Milk Supply and Cleaner Milk.

(10) The provision for Diphtheria cases at Chinley Hospital.

(11) Many houses improved by informal action and action under various Acts.

All these matters will in future years have a bearing, I feel sure, on reducing sickness and preventing disease and death; the effect will not be immediate.

I ask, therefore, for a careful consideration of this report, and I desire to thank the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, Members of the Health Committee and other Committees and my brother officials for support and courtesy shown me, and I also thank the members of the staff for efficient discharge of duties and assistance given me.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. MARCUS MILLIGAN, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

NOW AND THEN.

Some Details of the Present Compared with Former Years.

Statistics.

Population...1925 (estimated, 20,100; 1921 (Census), 20,850; 1911, 21,688; 1901, 21,526; 1891, 22,416.

	1925.	Five Years ending 1925.	Ten Years ending 1920.	Ten Years ending 1910.	Ten years ending 1900.
Death Rate...	13·33	13·4	14·39	16·44	20·44
Birth Rate ...	14·13	15·8	17·03	22·04	27·03
Infantile Mortality Rate..	45·7	67·7	111	141	173
Phthisis, death rate in 1000	0·89	0·65	0·95	1·29	2·01
Diphtheria—					
Death rate per 1000...	0·14	0·09	0·13	0·17	—
Case Mortality per 100	6	9·0	30·1	26·3	—
Enteric—					
Death rate per 1000...	0·	0·018	0·05	0·13	—
Case Mortality per 100	0·	0·1	0·2	0·7	—
Diarrhœa, etc., Death rate per 1000 ...	0·05	0·123	0·46	0·43	—
Scarlet Fever—					
Death rate per 1000...	0·047	0·009	0·03	0·19	—
Case Mortality per 100	0·7	0·6	1·1	3·1	—

Other Details.

	1925.	1910.	1900.
Privy Middens ...	8	241	—
Pail Closets ...	1346	3714	—
W.C.'s ...	2072	580	—
W.W.C.'s ...	479	362	—
Ashpits ...	176	over 1000	—
Dust Bins ...	3203	751	23

	1921 (Census).	1911 (Census).
Persons—Living more than 2 per room ...	1226	1175

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area: Land, 3,033 acres; Water, 17 acres.

Population: 1921, 20,870; 1925 (estimated), 20,100; (1911, 21,688: 1901, 21,526; 1891, 22,416).

Physical Features, Etc.

The town of Glossop is situated between the Northern extremity of the Derbyshire part of the Pennine Range and the Longdendale Valley from which the hills rise again and are connected with the Northern half of the Pennines. The ground rises on the North East part of the Borough towards Pickness, reaching a height of 870 feet in Padfield Main Road, and on the South side it rises towards the Nab and Brownhill with a depression between them; on the North West side between the main part of Hadfield and Glossop is Castle Hill, which reaches nearly 900 feet. Brownhill, about 900 feet, and Castle Hill are the two highest points actually in the Borough.

The hills outside in the direction of the Peak rise to about 2,000 feet. Glossop is therefore almost entirely encircled by hills; the town itself has many differences in elevation reaching from about 900 feet down to about 400 feet at Woolleybridge near the junction of Glossop Brook with the Etherow.

Geologically, Glossop is built over the Millstone Grit with a subsoil consisting mainly of clay. In parts, such as towards Simmondley, there is shale and also some coal measures, mostly worked out.

The situation and character of the soil in Glossop has, I believe, a great bearing upon health, for the rainfall is high; the average for 5 years ending 1925 being 42.8, and this, combined with a clay subsoil, has the effect of making the district damp and cold and so predisposing the population I think to diseases such as Rheumatism and those of the Respiratory Organs.

On the other hand the closeness of the hills adds very much to the amenities of the town, as there are many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood and facilities for getting quickly to some of the Peak beauty spots.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1925.

	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births: Legitimate	140	137	277
Illegitimate	2	5	7
			284
Birth Rate (R.G.)	14.13		
Deaths	130	138	268
Death Rate (R.G.)	13.3 (corrected 12.4)		

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth:

From Sepsis	0
,, other causes	1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births:

Legitimate	46.9
Illegitimate	0
Total	45.7

Deaths from	Measles (all ages)	0
,,	Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
,,	Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1
,,	Diphtheria	3
,,	Scarlet Fever	1
,,	Enteric	0
,,	Smallpox	0
,,	Influenza	5
,,	Encephalitis Lethargica	0

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AND DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	8	0.39
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	0.89
Other Tuberculosis	1	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)	63	3.17
Cancer	19	0.94
Nephritis	11	0.54
Arterio-Sclerosis	6	0.29
Heart, Blood Vessels and Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	88	4.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	No. of Cases.	Death Rate per 1000 Population.
Diphtheria	50	0.14
Scarlet Fever	149	0.04
Enteric	0	0.0
Puerperal Fever	2	0.0

Vaccination per cent. of Births in Glossop Union, [illegible]25

Stillbirths formed 5.6 per cent. of all births in 1925; there were 17.

No. of Inhabited Houses (1921), 5267. (1901, 4880; 1891, 4830).

No. of families or separate occupiers, 5297.

Rateable Value, £119,393 (approx.) Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £440.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1925.

16-03.

Causes of Death.	M.		F.
All Causes	130	...	138
Enteric Fever	—	...	—
Small-pox	—	...	—
Measles	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	1	...	—
Whooping Cough	2	...	1
Diphtheria	2	...	1
Influenza	4	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	...	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	...	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	...	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	10	...	9
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	—
Diabetes	2	...	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	16	...	18
Heart Disease	17	...	31
Arterio-Sclerosis	3	...	3
Bronchitis	8	...	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	...	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	...	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	...	—
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	—	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	...	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	...	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	...	5
Puerperal Sepsis	—	...	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	4	...	2
Suicide	1	...	1
Other Deaths from Violence	1	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	22	...	28
Causes Ill-defined or Unkown	2	...	—
Special Causes (included above) —			
Poliomyelitis	—	...	—
Polioencephalitis	—	...	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year, Total	8	...	5
Illegitimate	—	...	—
Total Births	142	...	142
Legitimate	140	...	137
Illegitimate	2	...	5

Population, 20,100.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

In my Report of 1923, pages 29 to 35, information was given relating to overcrowding, and other details regarding the population revealed by the Census of 1921, and in my Report of 1924 details were given (pages 39 to 42) of the occupations followed by the inhabitants, as outlined by the Census tables.

These tables show that Glossop is largely a textile industrial area; cotton being the chief fabric.

The total numbers are for all textile workers, males 2046, females 3398, out of 6798 occupied males and 4908 occupied females.

The textile workers therefore form among males 279 out of every 1000 workers and 693 out of every 1000 occupied females.

As about 27 per cent. of its textile workers are spinners it therefore is a spinning area.

There are in the Borough 2342 weavers, and of these 2076 are women. 527 out of every 1000 female workers are in the textile trades.

As well as spinning and weaving there are large printworks and bleachworks.

Paper making is another local industry. 51 out of every 1000 occupied males following this trade, and 35 out of every 1000 occupied women. General and undefined labourers and other undefined workers (mainly labourers) form 95 and 104 per thousand of occupied males, a fairly high proportion.

One fact to be noted in Glossop is the small number of females employed in personal service, the number being 363, or 11 out of every 1000 occupied females. The average for the whole County of Derby was 21, and for Buxton 72.

Out of 5267 occupied houses therefore less than 363 have domestic help. The vast bulk of the population is composed therefore of persons of the working class.

Overcrowding. — There was a shortage of 1324 rooms, according to the Census 1921, and 1226 persons were living more than 2 persons per room; in 1911 the figure was 1175; 6 per cent. of the private family population was overcrowded in 1921, and 5.5 in 1911. Age distribution: The average age of males in Glossop was 31.4 and of females 33.7, and there were 1189 females to every 1000 males, or an excess of 1775 females.

Influence of Occupation on Health.

I submit herewith statistics bearing upon the deaths in various occupations in the Borough:—

Five years 1921—25. Deaths in Occupations of those working.

Textile		Labourers.	Paper Makers, exclusive of Printers, etc.	
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
153	40	54	30	—

Numbers Employed in above Employment, Census 1921.

M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
3046	3398	779	383	171

DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND OF PERSONS ACTUALLY AT WORK IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.

Average for 5 years ending 1925.

(The Roman numbers relate to Census scheduled occupations).

XII. Textile Workers.		XXXI. Labourers, other and undefined Workers.		XVI. Paper Makers (exclusive of Printers).	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15·0	2·3	13·8	0	15·6	0

Causes of Death among certain Workers. Five years ending 1925.

	Textile.		Labourers.	Paper.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
Employed	2046	3398	779	383	171
Disease.					
Acute Rheumatism ...	1	1	0	0	0
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	1	0	1	0	0
Tuberculosis—other Forms	2	2	0	0	0
,, Lungs ...	15	6	5	2	0
Bronchitis and Asthma ...	19	7	5	3	0
Pneumonia	10	0	3	2	0
Arterio-sclerosis	6	0	4	1	0
Heart Disease	20	5	8	6	0
Gastritis and Enteritis ...	2	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis	1	0	0	0	0
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	8	3	5	1	0
Suicide	7	1	0	2	0
Meningitis...	1	1	0	0	0
Hemiplegia	1	0	0	0	0
Pleurisy	2	0	0	0	0
Pulm. Oedema	1	0	0	0	0
Nephritis	6	2	2	4	0
Prostrate Disease ...	2	0	0	0	0

	Textile.		Labourers.	Paper.	
	M.	F.	M.	M	F.
Cancer and Sarcoma ...	14	3	6	3	0
Anaemia	2	0	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	0	2	0	0
Ear Disease: Mastoid ...	1	1	0	0	0
Diabetes	3	0	0	2	0
Accident and Violent Death, not Suicide ...	5	1	4	1	0
Gall Stones	2	0	0	0	0
Hernia Strangulated ...	1	1	0	0	0
Intestinal Obstruction ...	3	0	0	0	0
Senility	5	0	2	1	0
Cerebral Softening ...	1	0	0	0	0
Cerebral Tumour... ...	1	1	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	0	0	0	0
Influenza (& Pneumonia) .	3	0	2	2	0
Epilepsy	1	0	0	0	0
Gastric Ulcer	1	0	1	0	0
Duodenal Ulcer	2	0	0	0	0
Exophthalmic Goitre ...	0	2	0	0	0
Empyema	0	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	1	0	0
Gangrene	0	0	1	0	0
Tabes Dorsalis	0	0	2	0	0

There were no deaths among female paper employees.

Death Rates from Certain Diseases per 1000 (average population 20,450), five years ending 1925:—

	Glossop Persons.	England and Wales, 4 years ending 1924.	Males. Glossop.	Females. Glossop.
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Phthisis) ...	2·42	2·06	2·45	2·05
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	1·05	0·78	1·11	1·02
Heart Disease	1·85	1·9	1·63	2·05
Arterio Sclerosis ...	0·65		0·83	0·49
Nephritis	0·61	0·325	0·48	0·73
Phthisis	0·66	0·86	0·77	0·56

The greater death rate from Respiratory Diseases, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Heart Disease and Arterio Sclerosis and Nephritis is evident from the above table. It will be noted also that in Heart Disease and Nephritis the death rate among females is greater and in Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Arterio Sclerosis, Phthisis and Respiratory Diseases the death rate of males is greater.

Expectation of Life.—The expectation of life (calculated by $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{\text{Birth rate unit}} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{\text{Death rate unit}}$ has increased from 43·3 years for the ten years ending 1900 to 69·9 for the five years ending 1925.

TABLE I.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales. but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhœa & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Cause of Death
England and Wales ..	18·3	12·2	0·01	0 00	0·13	0·03	0·15	0·07	0·32	0·47	8·4	75	92·1	6·9	1·0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18·8	12·2	0·01	0·00	0·17	0·03	0·18	0·09	0·30	0·43	10·8	79	92·1	7·3	0 6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	18·3	11·2	0·01	0 00	0·15	0·02	0·14	0·06	0·31	0·38	7·6	74	93·0	5·9	1·1
London	18·0	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·19	0·11	0·23	0·46	10·6	67	91·1	8·9	0·0
Glossop	14·13	*13·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·05	0 14	0·14	0 24	0·24	0·05	45·7	97·1	1 8	1·1

(*12·4 corrected)

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN GLOSSOP.

HOSPITALS.

Tuberculosis:—Provision is made by the County Council for early cases, male and female, at Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield, and for advanced male cases at Penmore, Chesterfield. There is no provision for advanced cases among females, and the provision for male advanced cases is, I think, insufficient.

Maternity:—The Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home has 6 Maternity beds; this institution is a voluntary one to which payment for cases is made by the M. and C.W. Committee in cases of necessitous mothers.

The Union Infirmary has also 4 beds for Maternity cases.

St. Mary's and other Manchester Hospitals are available and are supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Children:—Children under 1 year can be admitted for treatment to the Partington Home, 2 beds are available.

Older children can be taken into Wood's Hospital, Pendlebury Hospital, and other children's Hospitals in Manchester are available, and local subscriptions are made to these Hospitals.

Fever:—The Borough Isolation Hospital at Gamesley has 26 beds available for Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Measles and other cases. Diphtheria cases are sent to the High Peak Isolation Hospital by special arrangement.

Smallpox: — The Borough Isolation Hospital, originally built for Smallpox, would be used as in previous years if a Smallpox outbreak occurred.

General Hospitals:—Wood's Hospital, Glossop, has 16 beds available for general cases, male and female. 158 cases were treated in 1925. Manchester Royal Infirmary and Ashton Infirmary, and other Hospitals in the Manchester area are utilised and patients generally are sent to these Hospitals for operation in serious cases. There is also the Union Infirmary, Glossop. *

Special Hospitals: — The various special Hospitals in the Manchester area, *e.g.*: The Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester Ear Hospital and St. John's Ear Hospital, and other special Hospitals are available and used.

Tonsil and Adenoid cases among school children are operated on at Wood's Hospital, Glossop, by a Throat Surgeon appointed by the Education Authority.

* At present being enlarged and reconstructed.

General Note: All the Voluntary Hospitals above mentioned, as well as others, are generously supported by local subscriptions.

The sum of £1,800 was subscribed in Glossop in 1925 and distributed among the Voluntary Hospitals and allied institutions.

The Borough Council are trustees for the two local Voluntary Hospitals — Wood's and the Partington Home — and the Hospitals are governed by a Committee of the Corporation with co-opted members.

Unmarried Mothers.

Institutional provision is made by the Guardians at the Union Infirmary. Glossop.

The Partington Home is also available for unmarried mothers in case of the first illegitimate child.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious cases are removed in the Borough Infectious Ambulance, or if going to Chinley in the High Peak Isolation Hospital Ambulance.

(b) The "Isaac Jackson" Ambulance is available for accident and non-infectious patients.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

The M. and C. W. Committee of the Borough of Glossop provide two Centres:

	Situation.	Day open.
Glossop Central Centre...	Municipal Buildings...	Tuesday afternoon
Hadfield Centre ...	...Hadfield Free Library...	Alternate Wednesday afternoon

Day Nurseries: Nil.

School Clinics.

	Authority providing.	Situation.	Hours.
Minor Ailments...	Glossop Education Authority ...	Municipal Buildings ...	Week days, 9—10 a.m.
Dental	,, ,, ...	,, ...	10 to 12-30 about 6 days a month
Eye Clinic ...	,, ,, ...	High Street West...	Friday afternoon
Tonsil & Adenoids	,, ,, ...	Wood's Hospital.	According to arrangement

Tuberculosis Dispensary	Derbyshire ... County Council	Surrey Street	...Wednesday morning and afternoon
V. D. Centres	...Manchester Hospitals available		...No special arrangements

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	...E. H. Marcus Milligan, M.D., D.P.H. Whole time.		
Supt. M. & C. W. Centre, etc..	,,	,,	,,
Supt. Borough Isolation Hospital	,,	,,	,,
Police Surgeon	,,	,,	,,
Sanitary Inspector ...	...Harry Dane, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.		
Meat and Foods Inspector ...	,,	,,	,,
Health Visitors and School Nurses	...Miss B. Coventry, R.San. Inst. Cert., C.M.B.; Miss C. Moore, C.M.B.		

The above officers' salaries are incremented by grants from the Exchequer or grants made under the Public Health Acts.

Home Nursing.

(a) General: The Partington Home provide two Queen's Nurses who carry out general nursing in the Borough.

(b) Infectious: The Partington Home Nurses visit and carry out home nursing for certain diseases—Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Epidemic Diarrhœa and Infantile Paralysis.

The nursing service is co-ordinated with the Health Department and the M. and C.W. Department; the Partington Home Nurses and Probationers attached to the Home attend the M. and C.W. Centres.

The Partington Home is a Voluntary Institution founded by and endowed by a private benefactor, the late Lord Doverdale, it is also supported by public subscriptions and in Maternity cases by grants from the Borough Council. The Borough Council are the Trustees of the Home.

Midwives: Number 6.

The Midwives receive 3s. for each case in which Ante Natal work is carried out and a register card sent in showing satisfactory details.

Chemical Work.

Samples are sent to the Public Analyst County Offices, Derby, but in addition water and milk samples are examined locally for lead and for the percentage of milk fats respectively.

Legislation in Force.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 27th May, 1891.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted 28th September, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and section 95, part 10), adopted 15th August, 1909.

See page 24, Year Book, and page 25).

Poor Law Relief—Glossop Union.

During the year 1925, £3,545 8s. 7d. was spent in Poor Law Relief. (Glossop Borough's share).

Hospitals. Table Showing Patients Treated in Glossop Hospitals.

Isolation Hospital.	Union Infirmary.	Wood's Hospital.	Partington Home.
91	65	158	48

Propaganda.

During Health Week the Borough co-operated with the Derbyshire Health Week Committee, and thousands of leaflets were distributed in the schools and talks on Health were given by local doctors and the M.O.H. A film, entitled "Your Mouth," was shown at the Palace; this film was lent by the British Dental Association. Leaflets were also distributed to every house in the Borough dealing with Influenza, Colds and Cancer.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In order to give an idea of the prevalence of Infectious Diseases since 1920, and also the relation of such prevalence to previous years, I give herewith tables with certain data such as case rate and death rate per 1000 of the population and the percentage of mortality of cases notified.

PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY, ETC., OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1901—1925.

	Diphthera.			Scarlet Fever.			Enteric.		
	10 yrs. ending 1910.	10 yrs. ending 1920.	5 yrs. ending 1925.	10 yrs. ending 1910.	10 yrs. ending 1920.	5 yrs. ending 1925.	10 yrs. ending 1910.	10 yrs. ending 1920.	5 yrs. ending 1925.
Av. Population	21,500	21,200	20,450	21,500	21,200	20,450	21,500	21,200	20,450
Deaths	38	28	10	41	7	2	30	9	2
Cases Notified	144	93	110	1308	609	342	154	46	12
Death Rate per 1000 of Population ...	0·17	0·13	0·09	0·19	0·03	0·009	0·14	0·05	0·018
Notification Rate per 1000 of Population	0·66	0·43	0·54	6·08	2·82	1·66	0·71	0·21	0·11
Percentage Mortality	26·3	30·1	9·0	3·1	1·1	0·6	19·0	19·0	16·0

SPECIAL SCARLET FEVER STATISTICS, 10 YEARS ENDING 1921. (From Ministry of Health Table.)

Mean Population	21,198
Cases Notified	640
Average Notified per year ...	64·0
Average yearly attack rate per 1000 of Population	3·0

Cases Sent to Hospital.

Admitted	340
Average yearly	34·0
Percentage of Notified Cases admitted	53·1
Total deaths in Hospital ...	2
Case Mortality Average ...	5·8
Total Return Cases... ...	5
Average Percentage of return cases	14·7

Cases Nursed at Home.

Nursed at Home	300
Average yearly	30·0
Percentage of Notified Cases	46·6
Deaths at Home	8
Average Case Mortality ...	26·6
Total Return Cases ...	3
Average Percentage of return cases	10 %

Spread of Infection.—In the beginning of 1925 a special investigation was made regarding Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and I refer the Ministry to this report.

The main points are: Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are frequently very mild and may be missed so that a child with a mild attack may infect others; carrier cases have also been found which might account for attacks of Diphtheria.

There appears to be some connection between Overcrowding and Diphtheria; and Enlarged Tonsils and Scarlet Fever.

Isolation in Hospital may instead of being a means of preventing disease be a means of spread unless care is taken to prevent overcrowding and cross infection. In one instance the spread of Scarlet Fever was traced to a school play and a large number of cases occurred, and in two instances cases of Diphtheria appeared to be related to milk; mild cases being found among members of the farmers' family.

Regarding the effect of schools, I feel sure children would benefit by not attending until 6 years of age and then for a couple of years only attending half the day.

Antitoxin. — Antitoxin can be obtained free from the M.O.H. by private practitioners and is now used in most cases promptly.

Diphtheria Prophylactic. — This can now be obtained free from the M.O.H. by private practitioners along with material for the Schick test.

Bacteriological Specimens.—These can be sent free of charge to the County Bacteriological Laboratory, Derby, or in case there may be delay from this specimens may be sent to Manchester University, *e.g.*, Sundays.

Pneumonia.—The number of deaths since 1920 have been 1921, 13; 1922, 13; 1923, 16; 1924, 18; 1925, 19. This gives a death rate of 676 per million in Glossop for the five years ending 1925, as compared with 965 for England and Wales for the 4 years ending 1924.

Prior to 1921 the deaths were in Glossop:—1920, 11; 1919, 14; 1918, 22; 1917, 19; 1916, 16; 1915, 20; 1914, 18; 1913, 17; 1912, 20; 1911, 20; 1910, 13; 1909, 22; 1908, 17; 1907, 26; 1906, 35; 1905, 32; 1904, 29; 1903, 17; 1902, 34; 1901, 25; 1900, 38.

These figures give a death rate of 1162 per million for the ten years ending 1910 (835 for the ten years ending 1920); (the figures for the ten years ending 1920 per million in England and Wales were 1146).

The death rates for all Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis) for the 10 years ending 1910 per million in Glossop was 4110, and for the five years ending 1925 was 2982. The figures for England and Wales for the 4 years ending 1924 was 2727.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the ten years ending 1900 in Glossop was 2010 per million, and for the ten years ending 1910—1290 per million, and ten years ending 1920 it was 950 per million. The figures for England and Wales were for ten years ending 1900, 1370 per million, ten years ending 1910—1150 per million, and ten years ending 1920—1150 per million.

For the last five years the figure for Glossop was 630, and for England and Wales 862.

It would appear from the above analysis of death rates of Respiratory Diseases that the death rate in Glossop is slightly higher than that in England and Wales, and that while deaths from Pneumonia and Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glossop are slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales that the death rate from other Respiratory Diseases, including Bronchitis and Pleurisy, etc., are higher. Up to the end of 1910 the Glossop death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was higher than the rate for England and Wales.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases Notified During Year 1925.

	Number of Cases.	
	Notified.	Removed to Hospital.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	38	31
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	15	3
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	149	91
Diphtheria	50	32
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
Erysipelas	9	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Measles	24	—
Varicella	142	—
Pneumonia	35	—
Epidemic Diarrhœa	3	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1925.

—	AGE.												Total Notified.	Sent to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years		
Diphtheria	0	2	2	3	8	21	8	4	2	0	0	0	50	32
Scarlet Fever	1	1	8	8	18	71	27	3	10	1	1	0	149	91
Enteric Fever...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
Pneumonia (not specified)	0	0	1	1	2	5	4	2	11	0	2	2	30	0
Influenzal Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	5	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	9	0
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	13	12	15	16	16	64	4	0	2	0	0	0	142	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zymotic Diarrhœa (under 2 years)... ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M F.	M F.	M. F	M. F.	M. F.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Notified ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	4 3	2 3	11 7	2 0	3 2	0 0	22 16	31
,, ,, Died	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1	2 3	0 0	2 0	0 0	11 7	0
Other Tuberculosis—Notified	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	2 2	0 1	1 2	1 1	2 0	1 0	0 0	8 7	3
,, ,, Died	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0

Causes of Death of Children under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Influenza...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria & Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Larygitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	1	2	0	6	3	2	0	2	13

Cancer.—The death rate from Cancer for the 20 years ending 1920 was 1.19 per 1,000, and for the 10 years ending 1920 it was 1.12; the rate for England and Wales for the 20 years ending 1920 was .961; for the five years ending 1925 it was 1.4 in Glossop, and for the four years ending for England and Wales it was 1.2.

In the Hadfield Ward of Glossop the number of deaths from Cancer for 1924—1925 and just three months of 1926 was 17, and the other part of Glossop 50; the respective populations (Census 1921) are 6,239 and 14,389.

In Hadfield there is a very lead soluble supply varying from about 4/5 of a grain per gallon to about 1/20. In the other part of Glossop there is no lead solubility now as the water is treated by Silicate of Soda.

Cleansing and Disinfection.—There is no Steam Disinfector in Glossop; disinfection is carried out by liquid disinfectants like Kerol or M.O.H. Fluid or Formalin or by gaseous Formalin and Sulphur Dioxide.

Noteworthy changes that might affect the above figures are:—

(1) The Isolation Hospital was opened in 1894; (2) Medical inspection of school children began 1907; (3) Substitution of ashpits by bins began on a large scale in 1910; (4) The National Health Insurance Act began 1913.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT AND WORK OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The following are the details of the work during the year:—

Live births	284
Stillborn	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Died within three days	2
Total Deaths under 1 year	13
First visits paid to notified cases (including Stillbirths)	294
Attended by Midwives (with or without Doctors)	241
Mothers died at Child Birth	1
Breast Fed at Birth	298
Bottle and Breast Fed	0
Bottle Fed	2
Spoon Fed	2
Revisits	2856
Visits under one year	1124
,, over one year	1732
Total visits	3150

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Glossop Central.		Hadfield.
New Members	115	.....	43
Total attendance of Infants	2375	.....	847
Total weighing of Infants	2358	.....	846
Average attendance	47	.....	34
New Babies seen by Doctor	107	.....	37
New defects found	30	.....	18
Total examinations by Doctor	505	.....	197
Referred for treatment to Dispensary ...	4	.....	0
Referred for treatment to own Doctor	39	.....	15
No. of attendances under one year ...	1360	.....	497
No. of attendances over one year	1015	.....	350
Total attendances	2375	.....	847
Grand total for both Centres ..		3222	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

General Arrangements.

Health Visitors.—Two Health Visitors carry out work under the Council's scheme each devoting half time to the work; the other part of their time is spent in school medical work.

The Nurses visit expectant mothers, infants under 1 to 5 years, and each attends the Welfare Centre in her own area.

Clinics.—There are two Clinics in the Borough, one for All Saints and St. James' Wards at the Municipal Buildings and one for Hadfield Ward at Hadfield Free Library; the former is held weekly for half a day and the latter fortnightly; the Hadfield Centre is open, however, each week for the sale of food, voluntary workers being in attendance for this purpose. There is also an expectant Mothers' Clinic one evening per week at the Municipal Buildings.

The Medical Officer of Health attends all the sessions of these Clinics for consultations.

Ante-Natal Work. — A fee of 3/- per case is paid to Midwives for the distribution of literature supplied by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and for a report on a special card giving details of the care given to expectant mothers and mothers and infants during the puerperal period, provided the report is deemed satisfactory by the M.O.H.; samples of urine are examined at the Expectant Clinic for the Midwives.

Accouchment Sets are supplied at a cheap price to Expectant Mothers or to Midwives for them. (Prices 6/- and 3/-).

The literature supplied to the Midwives gives advice for general care, cleanliness and diet; the diet advised is drawn up to be in keeping with modern knowledge regarding vitamins, etc.

Maternity Homes.—Six beds are available at the Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home for maternity cases; if the mother is necessitous the M. and C.W. Committee pay either part or whole of the fee for the confinement.

Hospital Treatment of Infants.—Two cots are available at the Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home for infants suffering from non-infectious diseases.

Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children. — Accommodation is provided at the Union Infirmary for these, but expectant unmarried mothers are admitted into the Partington Maternity Home if they have not previously borne an illegitimate child.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—This can be readily obtained at the various Children's Hospitals at Manchester, and cases are referred to these Hospitals by private practitioners or in necessitous cases from the Welfare Centres.

Supply of Food and Milk. — The M. and C.W. Committee supply food and milk to expectant nursing mothers and to infants if the family income is under a certain amount; the scale is at present under revision.

Voluntary Work. — Voluntary workers attend and give valuable assistance at the Clinics. The Partington Maternity and Convalescent Home, a voluntary institution, is under the control of a Committee of the Borough Council who act as Trustee; its work is closely linked with the M. and C.W. work of the Borough.

The M.O.H. attends the meetings of the Partington Home Committee, and the Queen's Nurses (2) and probationers attached to the Home attend the Welfare Clinics.

The Queen's Nurses also visit Measles, Diarrhœa, Poliomyelitis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases.

Co-ordination with School Medical Work. — This is carried out by the S.M.O. and M.O.H. being the same, and by the Health Visitors being School Nurses. The infant record cards are also when completed transferred to the school files.

Puerperal Mortality. — During the past five years 7 cases have been notified; 2 of them were in 1925. The figures, I fear, are not reliable, as opinion as to what constitutes Puerperal Fever vary.

Regarding deaths due to Puerperal Fever I submit the following details:—The death rate due to parturition per thousand live births during the ten years ending 1909 was 5.7, of which 1.6 was due to sepsis; for the ten years ending 1919

there were 3640 births and 17 deaths during parturition, of which 5 were due to sepsis; this gives a death rate of 4.6 per thousand, of which 1.3 was due to sepsis, during the six years.

During the five years ending 1924, 1747 live births and 14 deaths of mothers, 4 of which were due to sepsis, this gives a death rate of 8 per thousand, 2.2 of which was due to sepsis.

During 1925 there were 284 live births and 1 death (not due to sepsis), giving a death rate of 3.5 per thousand.

In England and Wales the figures were in 1921, 22 and 23 as follows:—1921, 3.91 (of which 1.38 sepsis); 1922, 3.81 (of which 1.38 sepsis); 1923, 3.81 (of which 1.38 sepsis).

The figures therefore for Glossop compare very unfavourably with the total for the country as a whole, especially during the five years ending 1924 when the Glossop rate was 8 per thousand, more than twice the rate for England and Wales.

There is a Maternity Hospital in Glossop, there is an Ambulance, and there are beds available in the Manchester Lying-in Hospitals.

It has now been decided to appoint a Consultant Obstetrician for the Partington Maternity Home. The County M.O.H., I understand, is taking steps to see that midwives are better informed, and an Ante-Natal scheme has been put in operation, so that I trust there may be an improvement soon.

Measles and Diarrhœa in Infants. — Measles under 5 years and Diarrhœa under 2 years are notifiable diseases in the Borough, the former since 1924 and the latter since 1922; 24 cases of Measles and 3 cases of Diarrhœa were notified in 1925. Visits are paid to notified cases of Measles by the Queen's Nurses; in ordinary circumstances to Diarrhœa cases by the Health Visitors.

Beds are available at the Isolation Hospital.

There were no deaths from Measles in 1925, and 1 death from Diarrhœa under 2 years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. — Bottles of Argyrol Solution (10%) are supplied free of cost to the Midwives by the Health Department. Visits to notified cases are paid by the Health Visitors, and the services of the Queen's Nurses are also available for carrying out treatment under the care of the private doctors.

No cases were notified in 1925.

Poliomyelitis.—The Queen's Nurses are available for the nursing of these cases; none were notified in 1925.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

I give herewith figures showing the Infantile Mortality rate per thousand births since 1891:—

Ten years ending 1900, 173; ten years ending 1910, 141; ten years ending 1920, 111; five years ending 1925, 67.7; 1925, 45.7. These figures speak for themselves; they mean—that out of every 1000 babies born (during the 10 years ending 1900), 30 years ago, 173 died before reaching one year, and that now (for the five years ending 1925) only 67 of these die, indeed during the past year only 45, out of every 1000 born, died before reaching one year.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales for last year was 75, and Glossop, as shown above, was 45.7. This is not so bad when it is remembered Glossop is an industrial town and housing conditions are on the whole not good.

There has been during the past 30 years considerable improvements to general sanitation, and much new knowledge in mothercraft has been imparted to mothers and others through the agency of Health Visitors and Clinics. Even as comparatively recently as 1911 the infantile mortality rate during that year in which the summer was very hot, was 208.4; during 1911, 46 children under two years died of Epidemic Diarrhœa, while during 1925 only one died

It must be remembered regarding Diarrhœa, however, that very great care is taken to see that the milk supply is clean and that the mothers know how to keep it clean (see details under Milk), while dried milk is also applied at the Welfare Centres. In addition special attention was paid to the breeding places of flies, such as manure heaps and ashpits, etc. There has also been a large number of pail closets converted to w.c's. since 1911 and a diminution of horse traffic.

Mothers also have not to leave their homes so early for work as formerly.

All these factors no doubt have had their share in causing the difference. The Ante-Natal scheme now carried out (see details above) also I feel sure has an effect in diminishing deaths of infants under one year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glossop has declined during recent years though the death rate for 1925 has shown some increase. The rates for 1891 are submitted herewith and compared with the rates for Derby County and England and Wales:—

DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS 1891—1925.

	England and Wales.	Derby County.	Glossop.
Ten years ending 1900	1.37	1.06	2.01
Ten years ending 1910	1.15	.89	1.29
Ten years ending 1920	1.13	0.69	0.95
Five years ending 1925	.85	——	.65

The rate for 1925 was .89, while in 1924 it was .48.

Tuberculosis has always been one of the most prevalent and deadly diseases in Glossop; no doubt the textile employment of many workers and the dampness of the climate and bad housing conditions have an influence in causing this.

It will be noted, however, from the above table that the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glossop is now below the rate for England and Wales, whereas 30 years ago it was nearly 1/3 as great; for the ten years ending 1920 it was a shade less, and for the five years ending 1925 about a quarter less.

These figures mean that, suppose we take the population of the Borough as 20,000, thirty years ago there would have been 40 deaths each year, while the average for the past five years has been 13; in other words, 27 lives are now being saved yearly in our town as compared with thirty years ago.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS, 1912. — The houses of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in which the sputum has been shown to contain Tubercle Bacilli are disinfected and cleansed at least every quarter, in addition to the personal precautions taken by the affected person in disposal of sputum, etc.

By special arrangement with the County M.O.H. the Tuberculosis Nurse who visits the Dispensary cases gives the M.O.H. a copy of the details; by this means defects in housing, etc., can have prompt attention, and both authorities can feel satisfied that adequate precautions are being taken.

There is, I think, more accommodation required for advanced cases; the M.O.H. has reported this matter to the County M.O.H., who has the matter under consideration.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE. — A Committee was formed in May in the Borough after a public meeting summoned by the Mayor. Funds are being raised for helping Tuberculous persons in the manner advised by the County Scheme. The M.O.H. acts as Secretary, and the County Health Visitor acts as Assistant Secretary to the Committee.

Public Health Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, section 62. No occasion arose during the year in which it was necessary to take action under the above.

Errata. Glossop Borough S.O.H's Report.

Page 2. Line 1. Deslines should be decline.

Page 6. Vaccination per cent should be 25 not .25

Page 11. Under Diarrhoea & Enteritis 0.05 should be 5.5

Page 4. Under Enteric 0. should be 0.0

Page 26. line 10. Great should be greater.

Notification of Tuberculosis. — During 1925 one case was not notified, two were notified inside a week of death, three from one week to one month, and three from one month to three months before death.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES — (1921-1925).

WATER SUPPLY.

1921—1925 (5 years).

Insufficiency of Water.—Remedied.

Higher Dinting	New Main and Services.
Simmondley	,, ,, ,, ,,
Cliffe Road, Crosscliffe and Hague Street	,, ,, ,, ,,
Pikes Lane, part of Princess Street	,, ,, ,, ,,
Old Glossop	,, ,, ,, ,,
Freetown	Mains and Services cleared.

Insufficiency of Water.—Unremedied.

Turnlee Road (3 houses); Shaw; All Man's Heath; Wimberry Hill. Leantown (work in hand 1926); Brownhill; Hilltop; Mouslow; Hadfield Water Supply (plumbo solvent and excess of peaty matters); Mouslow Cottages, inadequate supply.

Note.—There are no houses without a supply of water of some kind or other.

Other Details of Water Supply.

Constant Supply—Yes.

Houses directly supplied—All, with the exception of those supplied from other sources, such as wells, etc.

Source of Supply—Swineshaw and Hadfield.

Possible Contamination—By Cattle on the moors and Gathering Grounds, also lead solubility in the Hadfield supply, that in the Swineshaw supply being treated with Silicate of Soda which prevents solubility.

Rivers and Streams.

Pollution by various Dyeworks and Paperworks.

Note: Pollution of River Etherow now remedied by the addition to the Sewage Works of the Glossop Corporation (1921).

Drainage and Sewers.

Re-sewered or re-drained (since 1920): Fitzalan Street, Dinting Vale and Dinting Lane, New Shaw Lane, Simmondley Lane. Kershaw Street, Charlestown, Pikes Lane, Gladstone Street and Bank Street (sewer extension), Bernard Street, Wesley Street, Shepley Street.

Sewer Extensions.

Adderley, Charlestown Road to Hague Street, Cliffe Road, Goddard Lane, Higher Dinting, Hurst Road and Hurst Fold, Little Padfield. Simmondley.

Old Stone Sewers Replaced by Earthenware Sanitary Pipes (Since 1920).

Adderley Place, Bridgefield, Charlestown Road, Crosscliffe, George Street, Greenfield Street, High Street West, Gladstone Street, St. Mary's Road, Mill Street, Padfield (part of), Primrose Lane, The Shaw, Simmondley Lane, Turnlee Road, Wesley Street, Woolleybridge, Brosscroft (part of), Wesley Street (Old Glossop), Fitzalan Street, King Street, High Street East (part), Lower Bank, Mill Fold (Dinting Lane), Padfield Main Road, Post Street, Surrey Street, Wellgate.

Premises Undrained or Unsewered (as yet).

Now provided with old stone sewers or drains. — Hilltop, Mouslow, Field's Head, Woodhead Road (various farms), Cemetery, Part of Freetown, Bettin Hill.

Closet Accommodation—Additions Made During Last 5 Years.

95 W.C's.
16 W.W.C's.
1111 Conversions.
111 Insufficiency remedied.

Present number of Pails (approx.)	1346
,, ,, ,, W.C.'s (approx.)	2072
,, ,, ,, W.W.C's (approx.) ...	497
,, ,, ,, Privy Middens	8

Scavenging. Present Arrangements.

Ashbins emptied weekly.
Pails weekly or fortnightly.
Ashpits as occasion demands.
Number of Ashpits abolished, 530 (since 1920).
,, ,, Ashbins substituted therefor, 1487 (since 1920)
,, ,, Ashpits remaining (approx.), 176.
,, ,, Ashbins (approx.), 3203.

Smoke Abatement.

Several works have adopted automatic stokers in place of hand firing; there is now therefore a great improvement; some mills, however, still remain to be dealt with.

The total number of mill chimneys is 27. The firing of house chimneys, which is permitted during certain hours, should be prohibited.

Sanitary Inspections as per copy (blue sheet).

Offensive Trades.

There are 13 on the Register—7 tripe dressers, 1 soap and size works, 1 sulphate of ammonia plant. Four tripe dressers registered premises are disused.

SANITARY ENVIRONMENT.

Overcrowding.

There are approximately 133 overcrowded houses; this has been reported to the Council, and the action to be taken is under consideration.

There is more overcrowding now than in 1911 (as per Census).

Back to Back Houses.

There are approximately 300.

Unpaved Backyards.

There are very few backyards which are paved inside the Borough; this is a matter which will require serious consideration of the Council and property owners. I would like to see prizes given annually for the best kept backyards just as prizes are given for the best kept gardens.

Street Surfaces.

The main roads (under the County Council) are tar sprayed on a macadam surface; the roads are very dusty and better methods of sweeping are badly needed; dry sweeping should be no longer tolerated in a civilised community.

General Repair of Houses.

The majority are now in a fairly good state of repair as very careful attention has been paid to this part of the Health Department's work during the past 5 years; during this period the sanitary condition of the houses has been improved. For other details, see report under Housing.

SCHOOLS.

Improvement to Schools.

During the past five years all the schools with sanitary defects have been improved. The number dealt with was 10 out of 13; improvements included, better ventilation and lighting, sanitary accommodation, cloak rooms, heating, modern desks and improved playgrounds.

Sanitary Condition of Schools.

There still remain improvements to be carried out, but no schools now are so bad as to be on the Board of Education's black list.

I am of opinion that less children should be allowed on schools' registers as there is overcrowding now in my opinion in some schools; ventilation also should be much freer than it is.

WATER SUPPLY—SCHOOLS.

All are now on the town supply.

HOUSING.

1. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are 5529 houses in the Borough, and of these 3308 have only two bedrooms; there are also about 300 back to back houses.

Many of the houses are old and need many small repairs.

SHORTAGE OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 133 houses (according to special inspection in 1924) overcrowded in the Borough; in the Census a deficiency of 1324 rooms was found, and 1226 persons were living in overcrowded conditions. The shortage of houses can be gauged by these figures.

Certainly there is well over 100 houses short, not taking into account back to back houses and houses bordering on being unfit.

2. OVERCROWDING.

There are according to an investigation made in 1924 (house by house) about 133 overcrowded houses (see pages 30—33 Annual Report, 1924).

3. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

Generally housing conditions are not good, the chief defects are: Shortage of sleeping accommodation, unpaved backyards, no provision for baths or frequently food storage, dampness and defective ventilation and general minor repairs.

The unfitness is due in my opinion to (1) the landlords not putting aside a certain sum for repair and the shortage of the repairers; there are some cases in which unfitness is due to the tenant, but they are few and apply only to small general defects.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

15,858 inspections have been made during the last five years and 3,866 houses have been improved by informal and 269 by legal notices; 342 legal notices were served.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

During the past five years 207 houses have been rendered fit under these Acts and 222 legal notices served.

Difficulties Met With in Remedying Unfitness.

The shortness of money among property owners and the running out of leases are the two chief difficulties; besides these the fact that property owners in the past as a rule have not set aside out of rents money to allow for depreciation which could be applied as repairs became necessary.

Arrangements as to Repairs.

Twenty-eight days preliminary notice is served and this is followed up by a legal notice (after reporting to Health Committee) if necessary. The worst defects are asked to be remedied first, such as dampness and bad ventilation.

Method of Dealing with Back to Back Houses.

Nothing done so far.

No. of Defective Dwelling-Houses Rendered Fit Without Service of Notices.

3866.

Water Supply and Sanitation.

Water Supply:—Every house in the Borough is supplied with water, but there are some of them in which the supply is not satisfactory; they are (1) The Shaw, 13; (2) Mouslow, 2; (3) Hilltop, 3; (4) Brownhill, 1; (5) Woodhead Road, 5; (6) Turnlee Road, 3; (7) Leantown, 4 (but work in hand 1926).

The supply for Hadfield Ward (population about 6,200) is lead soluble and is contaminated with peaty matter from the moors; this supply it is hoped will shortly be purchased by the Borough, and it is intended to purify the water.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of Pails in the Borough is 1,346; W.C's, 2,072; W.W.C's, 497; and Privies, 8.

The Borough Council so far have allowed two houses to use one sanitary convenience, and a large bulk of the houses in the Borough use a pail or W.C. in common with another house.

There are in the Borough 5,346 inhabited houses and 3,923 conveniences, so it will be seen that a large number of additional conveniences (about 1,500) are needed to give each house one to itself, for it must be remembered factory and workshop conveniences are included in the above figures; 1,500.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is removed by the Corporation and is paid for at present through the rates. There are 176 Ashpits and 3203 Ashbins.

IV. Unhealthy Areas.

None are scheduled, but there are a few places in which reconstruction is desirable.

V. Byelaws Relative to Houses let in Lodgings.

There are no Byelaws.

VI. General Action in Connection with Overcrowding (not covered by above).

A small Sub-Committee is at present considering what action is to be taken regarding overcrowding; there are approximately 130 overcrowded houses.

Covering of Refuse Tips.

The instructions and precautions issued by the Ministry of Health in respect to Refuse Tips have been carried out here since December 3rd, 1925. This work is at present under the control of the Borough Surveyor.

Burning of Refuse.

There is no Destructor in the Borough.

Manure Heaps—Method of Dealing With.

Every Spring notices regarding prevention of the breeding of flies are sent to all owners of manure pits and midden steads. Action is taken to see that ashpits are emptied regularly.

Children's Playgrounds.

There are five playgrounds in the Borough; it would be a good plan to offer prizes for the best kept backyards and so provide additional playing space near houses.

Open Spaces.

There are in addition to the playing fields one public park and one open space belonging to the Council.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1925.

The area of the district is 3052 acres, and there are 5337 inhabited houses.

There were 8 new houses built during the year.

The number of inspections and re-inspections made *re* housing conditions during the year was 491, and I append table giving the details of the work done under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Acts, also details of other sanitary work.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(*a*) Total 8

(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme 0

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

†Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 2794

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 167

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (necessitating closing order) 0

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 167

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

*Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 909

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 44

*Defective slop-sink pipes, leaky roofs, defective windows, accumulations of ashes, defective bins, closets, pails, ashpits, drains, gutters, spouts, troughs, etc.

†Does not mean in every case a complete inspection, but an inspection regarding some specific defect after complaint or reference by Health Visitors, etc., or otherwise.

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(*a*) by owners 80

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners 0

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 0

A.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which legal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 48

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(*a*) by owners 40

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners 0

C.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 0

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 0

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

INSPECTION OF FOODS.

MILK. — QUALITY AND SUFFICIENCY. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS OF 1915—1922.

1 Tubercular Milk.

During the past five years 129 samples have been examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus, and in 14 instances the bacillus was found, *i.e.*, 10.8%. Under the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, the details of tubercular milk are reported to the County M.O.H.; the County M.O.H., however, has advised us to report direct to the Police who are the Authority for the administration of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

2. Sterilized Milk.

No licenses have been granted for the sale of milk under special designation. Sterilised milk, however, is sold by one firm.

3 Registration of Retailers.

No retailers sell graded milk in the Borough. Regarding the sellers of ordinary milk chemical and bacteriological examinations are carried out, and when the milk is not clean judged by this examination the farmers are warned and told action will be taken under section 2, Milk and Dairies' Amendment Act, 1922, and the Food and Drugs Act. Of course in a flagrant case under the latter Act legal proceedings would be taken. The above procedure has been found very successful.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—1923-1925.

Bacteriological Analysis.

I herewith give details of examination of samples during the last five years:—

	No. of Milk Samples taken for Bacterial purposes	129
Bacterial Count.	No. under 100,000	90
	No. under 10,000	33
	No. over 10,000 and under 50,000	40
	No. over 50,000 and under 100,000	24
	No. over 100,000	33
	No. examined for T.B.	120
	T.B. found in No. of samples	14
	Bacillus Coli not found in 1/100	88
	,, ,, found in 1/100	31

I consider these results very good.

The majority of the premises are old fashioned and without modern conveniences, nevertheless the farmers have been able to produce clean milk. They have been helped by being given by the Health Authority simple rules (printed on a card) which tell in simple words how clean milk can be produced.

MEAT.

Details of Meat Inspection.

During the past five years 2401 inspections have been made; during the past year 917 inspections have been made. In order to carry out the regulations of 1924 the Sanitary Inspector has been equipped with a Motor Cycle. Practically every slaughter house is visited weekly to carry out the regulations.

Stalls, Shops and Stores.

The Sanitary Inspector carries out inspections under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. It is highly desirable that the regulations should be more explicit as to the methods of preventing contamination of meat exposed for sale, as the absence of such explicitness causes difficulty in administration.

Register of Licensed Premises.

	In 1920.	January, 1925.	December, 1925.
Registered	23	23	23
Licensed	2	2	2
Total	25	25	25

There is not a public slaughter house in the Borough.

OTHER FOODS.

Black Puddings, Yorkshire Ducks, Sausages, Etc.

1434 visits have been made to "making up" premises. In a special report on Meat made by me in 1924 details were given of the dangers to the public health caused through unsatisfactory methods of "making up"; I refer the Ministry to this report (see pages 48-52 Annual Report 1924) for synopsis.

Bakehouses and Bakeries.

There are 72, and 626 visits were made in the last five years. Details can be seen in the yearly reports. Conditions generally are good.

Food and Drugs Acts.

1. 677 samples were tested during the five years, 237 by the Public Analyst and 440 by the Sanitary Inspector by the Gerber apparatus.

Samples were not found to contravene the Acts.

There has been great improvement in the quality (as guaged by fat percentage) in milk.

2. Special Points Requiring Attention, *i.e.*, Arsenic, Preservatives and Ice Cream.

Milk, Dried Milk and Cream Regulations.

No. of Samples taken 12
Samples containing Arsenic ... ... 1. 1/50 of a grain.

Preservatives Found in Various Samples.

Milk, Nil.

Preserved Cream (exceeding limits allowed) 1 Informal Sample.

RAINFALL.

1925.		Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours.	
January	3.04	January 31st	.65
February	6.45	February 11th	89
March	2.11	March 13th	.51
April	2.34	April 18th	.48
May	3.83	May 23rd	.66
June	.11	June 1st	.04
July	3 06	July 25th	.96
August	3.34	August 9th	.80
September	4.43	September	.72
October	4.51	October 19th	.73
November	4.68	November 7th	1.82
December	4.09	December 29th ...	.75
Year's Total ...	41.99		

Nuisances, Action Taken, and Results.

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
Drainage—			
No disconnection of Waste Pipe	—	—	—
Defective Waste Pipe, Traps, Inlets, and Drains ...	37	—	36
Drains Obstructed	11	—	11
Closets and Ashpits—			
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits	116	—	101
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	—	—	436 under Conversion Scheme
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s or W.W.C.'s...	—	—	
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets ...	18	—	18
Provision of Additional Water Closets	—	35	18
Provision of Portable Ash-bins	233	13	246
Dirty Closets	8	—	8

	No. of Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.		No. of Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	No. of Nuisances Abated, with or without Notice.
Other Defects—				
Paving of Courts and Yards...	—	Notices mostly issued under H. and T. P Acts		
Roofs, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts	20		...	18
Sinks	—			
Insufficient Ventilation ...	8		44 ...	6
Windows...	8		...	7
Dampness	7		...	6
Water in Cellars	—			
Water Supply	6	...	— ...	6
Overcrowding	1	...	— ...	—
Foul Condition of Houses ...	—	...	— ...	—
Offensive Accumulations ...	16	...	— ...	16
Animals Improperly Kept ..	4	...	— ...	4
Pigsties	1	...	— ...	1
Smoke Nuisances	3	...	— ...	2
Urinals	—	...	— ...	—
Nuisances not specified above	10	...	— ...	9
	507		92	949

	Number on Register.		Inspections Made.		Notices Served.		Nuisances Abated with or without Notice.
Dairies (53), Cowsheds (87), and Milkshops (38)	98 Milksellers in Boro'		703	...	2	...	10
Bakehouses	72	...	162	...	1	...	7
Slaughterhouses ...	25	...	917	...	4	...	19
Offensive Trades ...	13	...	418	...	1	...	3
Common Lodging-houses	2	...	4	...	Chief Constable is Inspector		
	210		1934		8		39

Infected rooms disinfected: Number, 548; Method, S.O.^{2} and Formaldehyde Spray.

Samples submitted for examination: Water, 4; Milk, 13 to Analyst, 104 tested by Gerber tester.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made during the year	12,472
Statutory Notices served	92
Informal Notices served	507

(Details of inspections will be found in the Report of the M.O.H.)

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1).		Number of Inspections. (2)	Number of Written Notices. (3)	Number of Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	60	236	2	Nil.
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	72	305	3	Nil.
Workplaces ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	Nil.
Total ...	132	541	5	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects. Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanlines ...	5	5		Nil.
Total	5	5		Nil.

* Included in those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

THE THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have much pleasure in again submitting to you an Annual Report of the various work and inspections done by this section of the Public Health Department. I am glad to report that substantial progress has been made with the Closet Conversion scheme. During the year (1925) four hundred and thirty-six pail closets have been converted to the fresh water carriage system. At the time of writing this report I am given to understand that an additional two hundred have been converted. This means that during the last two years one half the pail closets or thereabout have been converted into the fresh water carriage system. In fairness to the Surveyor who is responsible for this work, I must point out that no one definite area has been completely cleared of the pail system, hence the reason why three teams are still yet engaged on the night work, steps are now being taken to alter this. However the cost of collection and disposal of the pail contents has now decreased, as compared with the year 1923, to the extent of over £360 per annum, and if this rate of conversion is maintained until the end of the year 1926 I think this sum may easily be doubled.

I wish the scheme every success and hope that in the very near future we may have a complete Water Carriage System. The abolition of Ashpits and substitution of galvanised Ash Bins therefor is still proceeding. Thirty-three ashpits have been demolished, and sixty-three ashbins fixed in place of them during the year. We have now approximately one hundred and seventy-six ashpits in the Borough.

SCAVENGING.

There are approximately now in use in the Borough 1,346 pails, 176, Ashpits, 3,203 Ashbins, and only 8 Privy Middens (mostly in the outlying districts). These conveniences are cleared regularly by the staff under the control of W. A. Mitchell, Esq., Borough Surveyor.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made during the year ...	12,472
Statutory Notices served	92
Informal Notices Served	507

Details of inspection will be found in the Report of the M.O.H.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Milksellers registered whose premises are within the Borough now number 98. Of this total 38 are milkshops, of which 31 are registered as retailers of Bottled Milk. We have also a Sterilized Bottled Milk Factory (dairy), 53 Farm Dairies and 87 Cowsheds.

During the present year 143 inspections of Cowsheds, 196 of Dairies, and 364 of Milkshops were made. Ten defects (mostly renewal of limewashing) were found; these defects were immediately remedied. The building of a new Cowshed and two new Dairies was commenced at the latter end of this year in the Padfield District, and in a few weeks from the date of writing this report I hope to see the completion of these works. Several other farmer owners are now contemplating improvements to their Cowsheds and Dairies in the near future.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

As mentioned last year a very large amount of the milk consumed in the Borough is produced on farms outside the area controlled by your Sanitary Inspector, *i.e.*, Chinley, Hayfield, Rowarth, Charlesworth, Tintwistle, Hollingworth, etc. Samples of milk are taken regularly from the various milk vendors, and during the year 1925 thirteen samples of milk have been purchased and forwarded to the Public Analyst at Derby for analysis. All were certified to be genuine and free from preservatives. One hundred and four samples of milk have also been tested by the Sanitary Inspector on the Gerber Tester. The average Milk Fats on all samples was 3.73%, a very good average, and a result for which the farmers deserve all credit. The poorest sample contained 3% Milk Fats and the best 5.5%. I would again suggest to the farmers that they aim constantly at producing an equally *high* standard of "Cleanliness." "No Dust, low Bacterial Count," I can advise this as a good motto. The number of milk samples purchased and sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory at Derby for tests regarding the "Count" Bacillus Coli and

Tubercle Bacilli was 36. The results taken altogether were very creditable; in fact, some farmers were producing and retailing as "ordinary milk" a quality which was quite equal to Grade "A" Milk (See report of M.O.H.). There is one fact which I commend to the farmers and that is the sooner the milk is taken out of the Cowsheds, strained, and then *thoroughly cooled* (do not sell warm milk) the better the results will be. I am glad to see that the Tuberculosis Order for 1925 is operative. The Chief Constable and Veterinary Inspector Ellis are the officers responsible for the carrying out of this Order in the Borough.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The total number of samples sent to the Public Analyst for Analysis was 50. These consisted of Butter 1, Milk 13, Cheese 7, Preserved Cream 3, Chocolate 4, Sponge Buns 1, Cream of Tartar 5, Bicarbonate of Soda 1, Tartaric Acid 1, White Bread 3, Dried Milk 5, Foreign Apples 6. The results were as follows:—The Analyst certifies them all Pure with the exception of the following:—*i.e.*, Sample numbered 20 which was sold as Cream of Tartar but was in reality Solium Bicarbonate (this was the shop keeper's error). Sample numbered 25 was an informal sample of Preserved Cream, which upon analysis was found to contain a slight excess of Boric Acid. The formal sample immediately obtained after receiving the Analyst's Certificate was found to contain Boric Acid below the limit fixed. Sample numbered 46, "Apples," which were found to have been treated with Arsenic Trioxide to the extent of 1/50 of a gr. per pound. Steps were taken immediately whereby this consignment was made free from the poison.

Four samples of drinking water have also been analysed by Mr. J White, the Public Analyst. I have pleasure in reporting that the average milk fats on one hundred and seventeen milk samples was 3.73%, an excellent result.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year under review all the tips and sewage works were baited regularly with various poison baits. Many houses, shops, slaughter-houses, stables and farms were also dealt with. Many dead rats have been found, and there is certainly an appreciable diminution in the rat tribe. I wish the general public would notify your Sanitary Inspector when they have reason to suspect the presence of rats, and not wait until their premises become infested with these dangerous and destructive pests. No charge is made by the Department for providing and laying down the poison baits, and I do hope that now this is made public the persons annoyed by the vermin will immediately notify your Inspector.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As Meat Inspector and also as the Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, which became operative on April 1st of this year (1925), I have to report that during the period ending December 31st, 1925, there has been condemned as unfit for human food the following:—

For Tuberculosis: 2 Forequarters of Beef, 2 Pigs, 4 Swine Heads, 4 Swine Plucks, 1 Cow Udder, 18 Bovine Lungs.

For Hydatid Cysts and Cirrhosis: 76 Bovine Livers, 27 Sheep Livers.

For Decomposition: 2 Sides Smoked Bacon, 4 Baskets Bilberries, 90lb. Chilled Beef, and 2 Large Tins Canned Beef.

All were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector.

Nine hundred and seventeen visits have been made during the year to the Slaughter-Houses during slaughtering or immediately afterwards. The Committee kindly provided me with a Motor Cycle so, naturally, I am now able to supervise to a far greater extent than before the slaughtering and dressing of the carcases of animals which are intended for human food. The butchers have given me all the assistance they could to make the working of the new regulations a success so far as our Borough is concerned, and I must also thank their Secretary (Mr. G. Scholes) for the ready help he has given me. The great majority of the Shops, Slaughter-houses and "Making Up" rooms do comply with the various Sections of the Act. In a few cases (owing to extensive structural alterations being needed) several "Making Up" rooms do not as yet fully comply with Section 20. These will be dealt with during the coming summer months. Owing to the good relations which existed between the butchers and your Meat Inspector the coming into operation of these Regulations was not felt to be any great hardship and not very much inconvenience was occasioned thereby.

OTHER FOODS.

During the year 278 visits of inspection have been made to various premises where such foods as Brawn, Sausages, Black Puddings, etc., were being prepared. Additions and alterations have been made to four of these places, so that they now comply with the new Meat Regulations. Structural alterations are pending at some "Making Up" rooms which at present scarcely fulfil the requirements of these Regulations.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 20 slaughter-houses still in constant use in the Borough. Several others are now disused. We have only 2 licensed, the remainder are registered. 917 visits have been made during the year to the slaughter-houses.

19 cases of neglect to re-limewash or non-removal of offal from premises were found. These were immediately remedied.

BAKERIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

There are now 72 on the register. During the year 162 visits of inspection were made, 7 defects were found; all have been remedied.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are on our register 13 Offensive Trades; of these 7 are Tripe Dressing establishments, 1 Soap and Size Works, 1 Sulphate of Ammonia Works. Four Tripe Dressing Establishments are now disused. Three informal notices were served during the year in respect to renewal of limewashing. These were complied with.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories on the Register is 60 and Workshops 72. During the year 236 visits were made to the factories and 305 visits to various Workshops. Several complaints as to neglect of re-lime washing were immediately remedied when the owners were notified.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

A few complaints have again been received in respect to a certain works chimney. I am given to understand that a scheme is under consideration whereby this nuisance of black smoke emission will be abated. As pointed out in my previous reports the emission of black smoke is costly, both to the works' owners and the community. Naturally a great responsibility rests upon the firemen and only efficient men ought to be employed on this class of work.

SEWERS, DRAINS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

By the kindness of the Borough Surveyor (Mr. W. A. Mitchell) I am able to give the following information respecting works carried out or supervised by his Department.

New Buildings Erected.

8 Houses and Bungalows.
1 New Garage.
7 Temporary Buildings.

Additions and Alterations to Buildings.

19 lots of additions or alterations to various properties.
430 Pail Closets converted to W.C's.
6 Pail Closets converted to W.C's (Private Conversion).
16 Additional W.C's provided.

Sewer Relaying.

Brosscroft	Freetown	St. Mary's Road
Padfield Main Road	Fitzalan Street	Sheffield Road
Post Street	George Street	Shrewsbury Street
Derby Street	King Street	Surrey Street
Dinting Vale	Mill Fold (Dinting Lane)	Turn Lee Road
Cliffe Road		Wellgate
Church Street		

Many of these were old stone sewers which have now been replaced with salt glazed pipes.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the year 1925 was 548, this large increase on the total of last year was due to the outbreak of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. The methods used are the same as in former years, *i.e.*, Formaldehyde, Formic Acid Gas and S.O.2 (Sulphur Dioxide). A few insect infested beds were burned on the various tips. In a few cases (after death from Cancer) the beds have been burnt at the request of the owners. Compensation is not allowed in these cases. We are still without a Destructor or Steam Disinfector.

In conclusion, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their consideration and thought in providing a Motor Cycle for my use. Under the New Meat Regulations it would have been impossible to supervise the carrying out of the various sections unless some assistance had been given me. Now speedier means of transport have been provided I am able to cope with the increased work.

I am, Your Obedient Servant,

HARRY DANE, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector,
Meat and Food Inspector,
Food and Drugs Inspector.

March 22, 1926.